

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.  
Volume XXXI. No. 134  
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—*MARLETTA*.  
WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—*THE ELVES—CROSSING THE LINE*.  
GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTERLEY, BROADWAY, near 4th Avenue.—*THE ELVES—CROSSING THE LINE*.  
TOMMY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—*THE ELVES—CROSSING THE LINE*.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERLEY, 333 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—*THE ELVES—CROSSING THE LINE*.  
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—*MARLETTA*.  
WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—*THE ELVES—CROSSING THE LINE*.  
GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTERLEY, BROADWAY, near 4th Avenue.—*THE ELVES—CROSSING THE LINE*.  
TOMMY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—*THE ELVES—CROSSING THE LINE*.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERLEY, 333 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—*THE ELVES—CROSSING THE LINE*.

New York, Monday, May 14, 1866.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements to insure a proper classification should be brought in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

## THE NEWS.

### EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamships Germania and City of Paris at this port yesterday we have news from Europe to the 24th of May, four days later.

Mr. Gladstone informed the English House of Commons that Earl Russell did not consider the small majority by which the Reform bill was voted a second reading as a defeat of his ministry, that the Cabinet would not resign, but, on the contrary, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would immediately introduce a new measure for the "enfranchisement of the people," in which his plan for the redistribution of seats in the House would be embodied. Mr. Bright, M.P., fully endorsed the action of the government, and prophesied its triumph in Parliament.

The North American fisheries and confederation questions were mentioned in the House of Commons, but with no particular result.

The reports from Germany were of a very conflicting character to the 24th of May, but the tendency of the diplomacy, as between Austria and Prussia and Italy, was, after some roundabout writing, certainly in the direction of war. Heavy armaments, military and naval, were being undertaken both by Austria and Italy, and the latest report from Berlin, dated on the 24th of May, says the situation continued menacing, and that the war preparations were being pushed forward vigorously. The Italian fleet had sailed from Genoa, but its destination was not known. France remained excited, but professed an absolute neutrality, and England, as expressed by the London Times, denounced the German war as strenuously as ever.

A policeman was murdered in the streets of Dublin and an attempt made to murder another member of the force the same night it was said by Fenians.

The news of the Fenian invasion of Campbell's was received in England. It was generally ridiculed, but evidently attracted considerable attention.

A serious financial panic occurred on the London Stock Exchange April 20, extended to the Paris Bourse, and prevailed in both cities in a form more or less severe at the latest date. The panic in London was greater than any experienced during the past nine years. Italian stock fell five per cent, and American securities were included in a general decline of foreign. There was a very heavy outflow of gold from the Bank of England to the Continent.

Councils closed in London on the 24th of May at 8 1/2 o'clock for money. United States five-twenties 63 1/2 o'clock. The Bank of England advanced its rate of interest to seven per cent on the 24th of May.

A panic prevailed in the money markets of India, and hills were, April 29, generally unsteady.

The Liverpool cotton market was firmer on the 24th of May, with prices advanced one-fourth of a penny, but on the 25th instant the market was easier, with a declining tendency, in consequence of the advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions dull and downward.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Excise law was generally enforced in the city yesterday, and nearly all the liquor saloons proper were kept hermetically closed. The restaurants and eating houses, however, were open, and drove a thriving trade in dinners, breakfasts and suppers, a proper adjunct of which was generally a glass of rum, a gin cocktail, brandy smash or Catawba cobbler. There were, also, the some extended excursions to the rural districts of Westchester noticed on the preceding Sunday, where the rules of the Excise Board do not extend. Over fifty thousand persons from the city visited Jersey. Grog and lager were freely drunk until the storm came on, when the visitors were nearly all caught in the rain. There were a few fights with no serious results. The arrests for infringement of the law were eighty-six, eight of whom were females; forty-seven for keeping saloons open, twenty-one for intoxication, eighteen for disorderly conduct.

One death from cholera, that of Hugh Hanratty, of Monaghan, Ireland, one of the employees on board the hospital ship *Falcon*, occurred yesterday at the Lower Quarantine. There are now forty-nine cases on board.

The Chilean consul, accompanied by Ruperto Vergara, visited Stephens on yesterday. The committee of investigation met at the Manhattan headquarters at two o'clock P. M. Active preparations are being made for the coming meeting. A long programme has been drawn up, and the circles in the Manhattan district are to meet this evening. Colonel Kelly will be grand marshal. Ste. Stephens repudiates ostentation, and will drive to the point accompanied only by the reception committee. The Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Councilmen are invited to attend.

The funeral of the late John J. Davies, Grand Master I. O. O. F. of Southern New York, was celebrated yesterday, and was attended by upwards of four thousand members of the organization over which he had presided. The religious ceremonies took place at St. John's Episcopal church, in Brooklyn, and those peculiar to the Old Field organization at Greenwood Cemetery, where the body was interred.

Last evening the Rev. Dr. Cheever delivered a sermon at the Church of the Puritans, Union square, on the "Right of Suffrage from God, and the Duty and Peril of Withholding It," taking for his text the tenth verse of the second chapter of Malachi:—"Have we not all one father, hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously, every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?"

The Rev. H. Stephen Tyng, Jr., preached yesterday at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association. In the course of his remarks the reverend gentleman gave some statistics of the evil influences of this city which conspire to entrap the youth into the whirlpool of sin. He suggested that the Association should establish a fraternity room in every ward in the city, which should be supplied with gymnastics, bowling alleys, facilities for chess, dominoes, &c., with which to attract young men who might otherwise be drawn to the haunts of vice.

The Rev. Mr. Onley preached yesterday morning in the Baptist church on Macdonald street. He dwelt mainly upon the subject of true religion, and said that a good life was the best religion after all, and holiness the most convincing sermon.

The John Street Methodist Episcopal Church was crowded yesterday to hear the Rev. Dr. Hildreth discourse on the "Divinity of Christ."

In the chapel of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Madison Avenue, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Dymond addressed a large congregation. In the afternoon Sunday exercises were conducted, and devotional exercises were continued in the evening.

A conference of the Christ and Union was held yesterday afternoon in the Mercer street Presbyterian church. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Smith, Hodge and Gallagher, in favor of a union of all denominational churches, to set out upon the work of universal evangelization.

A sermon was preached last night by the Rev. Peter Straker on many courage, at the Thirty-fourth street, Dutch Reformed church.

A sermon was preached by Rev. Theodore Gregg last night in 100 West Twenty-fourth street, in which he said the Irish people will be converted to reformed Christianity this year.

Judge Barnard has given his decision in the application made by trustees to sell the estate of Zeno Burnham, the mock auctioneer, now in State Prison. All action in the matter is suspended until after argument in the case before the general term.

A little servant in Brooklyn was burned so badly yesterday by the ignition of kerosene oil that her recovery is doubtful.

Jeff Davis received the notice of the indictment against him with indifference. His main point of defence will be based on the prerogatives granted every citizen to sustain the official action of his respective State.

Henry A. Wise delivered a lecture to the people of Alexandria, Va., yesterday, in aid of an orphan asylum. In the course of his address he said that he had never taken the oath of office or oath of allegiance, and that he never would; that no power could drive him out of Old Virginia, that the country was utterly ruined, and that holders of greenbacks would find themselves out of debt before long. He said also that Confederate currency was now worthless. Mr. South, of Delaware, after the ex-Governor was through, arose and regaled his hearers with his opinion of the radical faction in Congress.

It is probable that the investigation of General Steadman in South Carolina will disclose a state of affairs among the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau there, similar to that discovered in Virginia and North Carolina. Our despatches from Washington state that private information is received to the effect that General Ely, the Commissioner for that State, is engaged in the working of plantations on his own account, and furnishing his laborers with government rations.

By way of England we have news from South America dated at Buenos Ayres March 27 and Rio Janeiro April 9. The Paraguayans had, it was said, crossed the Paraná at Candelaria, driven back the allied outposts, and were advancing against the Brazilian army under Baron Alegre. The city of Buenos Ayres was visited by a most terrific storm on the 19th of March. The Bahia sugar market was dull. Trade was brisk in Buenos Ayres but rather unsettled in Rio.

A Santiago, Chile, correspondent of the London Times states that the United States were shut out as a market for the purchase of vessels and armaments for the Spanish American republics, in the war with Spain, by the neutral professions of the Cabinet in Washington, the activity of the consular agents of Spain, and the "mismanagement" of a private agent of Chile sent to New York.

The business of Santa Anna in this country is not known. Señor Romero, the Minister of Mexico at Washington, has received no communication in regard to his mission, and there is no reason to believe that it is of a diplomatic or official character.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, has furnished Mr. Seward with another instalment of documents, showing up the barbarous policy of the imperialists in Mexico, and charging them with the assassination of Major General Arzaga.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a carpenter shop in the No. 55 East Twenty-ninth street, and destroyed the building, a stable, and portions of the adjoining buildings. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is about \$2,200.

The bodies of two unknown men were found drowned near Fort Hamilton yesterday.

Four buildings were destroyed by fire in Elmira on Saturday. The loss is estimated at \$18,000.

The works of the Marine Dock Company and the Jeaner Jeaner Deans were destroyed by fire in St. Louis on Saturday night. It was the work of an incendiary. Loss \$129,000.

Four stores on Broad street, in Bangor, Me., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$25,000 or \$30,000.

The receipts from customs at the four principal ports of the United States in the week ending May 5 were as follows:—New York, \$2,253,000; Boston, \$299,451.33; Philadelphia, \$103,550.48; Baltimore, \$69,326.21. Total receipts, \$2,727,227.05.

### The Debate on the Post Office Appropriation Bill—The Radical Case Against the President.

The Senate on Friday voted down Mr. Trumbull's amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill. This amendment was an extreme radical measure. It proposed to deprive the President of a power recognized as exclusively his since the foundation of the government, and it proposed to do this, expressly and unflinchingly, for a party purpose. It has been said that the Senate of the United States was no longer a national body, but simply a party organization—a republican caucus. And Mr. Trumbull asked the Senate to acknowledge and declare that fact by a formal vote. His amendment was that no person appointed to office by the President should receive pay until confirmed by the Senate—a proposition based on the knowledge that the quarrel of Congress with the President was not one of principle, but of party merely, and on the consequent fear that it would be influenced greatly by the party spoils, the fear that radical doctrine would lose many adherents and the President make many supporters, if he should use the appointing power freely upon the adjournment of the Senate. It was an appeal to the Senate to legislate the radical faction into continued power. Mr. Trumbull virtually said to the Senate, We, the republicans, have a majority here and can vote what we please. We have also great strength with the country, but we must all acknowledge that the power of the spoils is so great and of our principles so little that a large number of our adherents in office will go dead against us rather than lose their places. Let us therefore pass this measure to prevent the President from using the appointing power for our ruin. The Senate refused to entertain the proposition—to descend into the unclean scramble of the spoils hunters—by a vote of 23 to 16. It was ashamed to declare to the country that there was so little principle in its war against the President that the spoils may decide the issue in his favor. This expression of the Senatorial sense of shame will show the radicals that they must moderate their rancor. It will show them the point they cannot pass in their war on the President; and if Mr. Trumbull's proposition was intended as a feeler to see how impeachment would be taken, it will indicate that the time for that threatened measure has gone by. The tide has turned.

There is reason to suppose that this was one of its purposes. The debate never once touched upon the power of the Senate to restrict a Presidential prerogative, nor on the propriety, dignity, or good policy of that body in declaring a want of confidence in the Executive, though these were the legitimate points of discussion on the measure; but the debate was made to take a wide range of examination into the course of the President, and especially to parade and rehearse what are deemed the strong points of the radical propaganda. If, after this rehearsal, this preliminary showing of the radical case, the Senate would have given a vote against the President, impeachment might have been the next step; but the moderation of the Senate has warned off that measure. This debate was made the vehicle of all that can be said against the President and may be regarded as the present radical platform. It is wonderful how difficult

it is for the radical orators to make any clear, reasonable or respectable allegation against the reconstruction policy of the President. Here, in debate, continued through several days, they have exhausted ingenuity in the attempt to do this, and signally failed. What is the radical bill against the President? It is made up of three points. Mr. Johnson's policy is not the policy of Mr. Lincoln; Mr. Johnson is false to the republican party; Mr. Johnson will not hang traitors, and Mr. Johnson has usurped the prerogative of Congress. Is it any sound allegation against the President that his policy is not identical with the policy of a President to whom was never presented the circumstances that make Mr. Johnson's labor difficult? Even the authority of the Senate cannot make such nonsense pass current with the people. What is there in the charge that Mr. Johnson will not hang traitors? Nothing but a cry on which to excite against the President the unreasoning hate of those wild fanatics who wish to erect party malice and sectional revenge into a State policy. One Senator, with declamation as extravagant as it was contemptible, assailed the President for not hanging Jeff Davis without trial "in a hollow square of the army." It is admitted that Southern traitors are the property of the Supreme Court, and while Congress complains that the President has usurped the prerogative of Congress is it not inconsistent in finding fault with him for not usurping the prerogative of the Judiciary? Is it a good allegation against the President that he will not hang traitors when we all know that it is the Supreme Court that is to blame, and that the President has nothing whatever to do with it?

With Congress thus assailing the President because he does not usurp the prerogative of a co-ordinate branch of the government, it is remarkable to find it so jealous of its own prerogative and charging the President with that very usurpation against itself to which it urges him against the Supreme Court. The President, says Senator Howard, has usurped the prerogative of Congress because he has made peace, and the argument is that he has no power to make war—therefore no power to make peace. But he has power to make war, and, moreover, just such a war as we have gone through. It is his duty, and therefore he has the power, to make war for the defence of the nation with Congress not in session, and having that clear authority for war he has an equal one for peace. The armies made peace and he recognized it while Congress was not in session, and adopted necessary measures to re-establish the supremacy of law. The warrant for war or peace is the constitution and the laws, and the President must execute them as he finds them. If they are not sufficient for the case it is the business of Congress to make new ones. It was the first imperative duty of Congress to prescribe the method of reconstruction if the laws were not sufficient. Has it done so? Is it not absurd to assail the President for acting on existing laws when Congress has failed to furnish any other course? Another charge is that the President is a false to the republican party. This is a false that any man ought to be ashamed to say in his place in the Senate. To recognize party lines, ties and programmes as governing influences in the sphere of public duty is a crime against the people. Party may decide, according as it is strongest, which of two men shall represent a certain district in the United States Senate; but that question does not represent a party. The man chosen does not represent a party. He represents the whole people of his district, and he scandalously abuses his position if he holds the interests of those people as subordinate to party claims. This is the fundamental moral law of public station. The highest honor that could be paid to any President would be to say that he recognized no party when the public interest was at stake—that he was the President of the people without limitation, especially such contemptible limitation as that of party.

This last and greatest of the radical charges against the President is the keynote of the whole radical war. The course of the President, as it is directed to secure the good of the whole country, is likely to disappoint the mad ambition of that party. This charge exhibits the gigantic falsity upon which Congress stands. What is the meaning of all the bitterness and imprecation of Stevens?—of the insulting invective of the whole session? It is, we are told, that the President has abandoned the principles of the republican party. We are told this, though nothing is more notorious than that it is the President who has not abandoned those principles. It is hardly possible to be so intellectually blind as not to see that it is the party that has abandoned its own principles—been guilty of that very political crime with which it now charges the President; and it makes war on the President because he has not gone with the party in its summer. The President stands today on the great platform of the war—that the Union is imperishable; that no State can leave it—the great national platform of the American people—the platform on which the republican party came into power; and Congress denounces him before the country, declaring that he has abandoned the principles of the Union party, when it is only that a portion of the party has abandoned him. Thus Congress stands on a great falsehood, and hence the weakness and pitiful character of all the declarations it is able to make against the President's policy. Hence the impregnable strength of the President's position before the people. He stands on the great platform of the nation. It is the radical faction that has abandoned that platform and now assails it with the same purpose with which the South carried on the war—to secure the supremacy of a faction in the government.

### THE TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.

The time and place for the trial of Jeff Davis are now definitely fixed. He will be tried upon an indictment for treason in the city of Richmond next month. Chief Justice Chase will preside, and Attorney General Speed will conduct the prosecution, assisted by Judge Clifford, of Massachusetts, and Wm. M. Evans, of this city. The defence is entrusted to Mr. Charles O'Connor. This trial will prove the most important and interesting perhaps that has ever occurred; certainly the most important on record in this country. It will develop many new and curious points of law, and, we trust, will settle finally all the questions of State rights, the right of secession and the law of treason. It will undoubtedly be watched with absorbing attention by the whole community, North and South. That it will be fairly conducted, and

a true verdict rendered upon the evidence and the law in the case we have no reason to doubt, provided no difficulty arises in securing a jury.

### General Ben Butler's Plan of Reconstruction—Negro Suffrage the Main Question.

General Ben Butler, having failed with the Reconstruction Committee of Congress, has delivered himself of his views and his plan of reconstruction before a public meeting in Boston. We have already published his speech; but as the pronouncement of one of the great guns of the radical camp, and as the plan of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's nominee for the next Presidency, it is entitled to some special attention.

General Butler holds that, having in the conquest of the lately rebellious States "acquired the title to all they possessed, of life, liberty, land, slaves, rights—constitutional and otherwise"—surely we may require them "to come and live with us under the divine law." What this learned doctor of divinity regards as the "divine law" will presently appear. There are, he says, two plans of Southern reconstruction before the country—the President's plan and the plan of Congress. He does not like the President's plan, because there is too much charity in it; and he cannot admire the Congressional plan, because there is too little of charity in it. He says the President's plan "would be a good one if all the people in the South were loyal," but that "those who have been fighting us for four years don't love us, and don't love the Union, and the fact that they have abolished slavery because they were forced to do it don't make them love us any better; and the fact that they have been ordered to repudiate the debts of their rebellion don't create that ardor and affection among them which they should feel for the government." Hence the conclusion of General Butler is that the abounding charity of the administration toward those people is "love's labor lost," or, to shorten the argument of the General by a phrase of Scripture, "it is like casting pearls before swine," which is pretty near the logical opinion of the amiable Thaddeus Stevens.

The original law giver to the rebels of New Orleans then reviews the plan of Congress in all its details, and says that these terms "seem on the face well enough," but that one is forced to exclaim on reading them through, "Where are the rest of them?" as one would say when his servant brings him his bread and coffee for breakfast, "Where are the eggs and bacon?" In other words, where are the blacks? "Where in this proposition do we find the protection of the rights of those men who have been faithful, and have fought side by side with us." General Butler complains that Congress, in resorting to a bribe to the ruling classes of the South, is giving a premium to rebellion, is begging the question, and pointedly asks, "Why does the government hesitate to do justice to its colored citizens?" Moreover, he contends that if you let the rebels (or Southern whites) do all the voting they will have everything their own way. In fact at almost every point General Butler finds this plan of Congress unfair, unjust, foolish and impracticable. It is at best, he thinks, but a cunning scheme to put off the next question of reconstruction till after the next Presidential election; a view of the subject which we think every dispassionate, reasoning man will say hits the nail upon the head.

But what does General Butler propose? What inflexible maxims has this experienced inventor of patent medicines and Union washing machines for the present disordered condition of things in the Southern States? Here it is. He proposes a constitutional amendment binding the United States, the States, and the people to pay the national debt and to repudiate all the debts of the rebellion. Then he should speak out in plain English, "No compensation for emancipated slaves." Then he would put it into the constitution that there should be no such thing as property in man; and then that whites and blacks in the several States shall be on the same footing of equality in regard to suffrage as in the matter of their civil rights. Then, by putting these propositions and those of the joint committee of Congress all together, he thinks we would secure a magnificent scheme of reconstruction.

Negro suffrage, however, is the essential feature of General Butler's plan, and the bartering away of the negro's rights upon the ground of expediency will be a severe trial to Senator Sumner and all that class of progressive radicals. General Butler's views are valuable mainly from the fact that he is an outspoken representative of this class. What is to become of the scheme of the Committee of Fifteen in the Senate, which is distasteful in its leading features to radicals and conservatives, we shall not undertake to say; but we are quite sure that something more satisfactory than this to New York and Pennsylvania will be required to keep Old Virginia and South Carolina out of the next Congress. The people meantime will perceive from the disagreements among all these radical doctors of reconstruction, that the safest and surest course is to fall in with the administration and its simple, practical, consistent and successful policy. The further we go beyond it the deeper we get into revolutionary expedients and innovations. Our greatest danger now is not too little, but too much reconstruction.

### THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE CANARD STEAMERS.

We learn that authentic information has been received at Washington that the British government has notified the Cunard Steamship Company of the termination of their mail subsidy when the present contract expires next year. This may be all very right and proper for the British government to do with regard to British steamships. Those steamers have thrived under the fostering care of the British government until they are able literally to run alone. They have monopolized almost the entire American carrying trade, both freight and passengers. Had our government been as liberal to the Collins line when it was started to compete with the British Cunard line we would not now be placed in the humiliating position of having nearly all our transatlantic traffic carried on under foreign flags. We are almost in as bad a condition respecting our ocean steam marine at this time as we were with regard to sailing vessels during the rebellion, when British-reeb prize-takers mercilessly plundered and burnt American ships. No doubt British steamship companies can now get along very well without government assistance. But it is not so with us. In order to compete fully with foreign steamships in the European trade we require government aid, not in the shape of a bonus or subsidy, but by

liberal mail contracts. It would redound much to the honor and patriotism of Congress if at the present session a special appropriation should be made to encourage American enterprise. Far better would it be to use the funds in the Treasury for this purpose than in squandering them upon huge and corrupt charity institutions for the benefit of a single class in any community.

### SALARIES OF POST OFFICE CLERKS.

The clerks in the Post Office of this city complain, and very justly, of being hard worked and poorly paid. The Postmaster states that he finds it very difficult to keep his best men at all, and the danger is that he will soon be obliged to accept a lower standard of men who will not be qualified to discharge the duties properly. The laborers of an employe in our Post Office are very arduous. The duties are such as should be entrusted only to competent, reliable and experienced persons. They should be liberally paid for their services. It is but just that they should receive as liberal return for their services from the government as men of the same capacity and hours of labor could receive in business circles. That this is not the case now any person at all conversant with the affairs of the Post Office very well knows. The salaries of the clerks in several of the other Post Offices of the country have been recently raised, but for some reason this boon is refused here where it is more needed and the laborers more arduous than at any other point. There is no other Post Office in the country where the mails received and sent out compare with those of this city. The receipts are greatly in excess of all others. Notwithstanding these facts the general government exercises a penurious spirit, neither furnishes a Post Office building fit to be seen, nor pays the men in accordance with the duties performed. There is hardly an inland town in the country that cannot boast of a better Post Office than New York. Yet here the government receives the bulk of its income from the Post Office Department. There is no trouble in raising the salaries of the clerks at other places, but every attempt at an increase here, where circumstances, the business of the office and the duties of the men require, is met with a denial by some red tape official in the General Post Office at Washington. Our entire business community is interested in this matter, for their correspondence passes through the hands of these men, and it makes a very great difference whether competent men have charge of the mails or not. A salary should be paid that will command good men, and we would have less trouble about letters and papers.

### THE CHOLERA FAILURE.

It is unfortunate for those journals which have been trying to get up a cholera panic, that we have no cholera in the city after all. Not a single case of the genuine disease has occurred here, and the physicians say that even those cases of a cholera character, which are always prevalent at this season, yield more readily to medical treatment than ever before. It is not satisfactorily proved that the epidemic which raged on board ship, and has now declined, was Asiatic cholera, nor that it was contagious. The probability is that the sickness arose from the crowded state of the two steamships of the line on which the disease broke out, the bad ventilation and the unwholesome food served to the steerage passengers, and not from infection introduced from any European port; so that there is no necessity for any one to run away from the city. Country people may come here, either for business or pleasure, without any danger of catching the cholera, and the landlords of country hotels and boarding houses will be disappointed in their anticipated extortions which they were preparing for the frightened visitors from the city.

### REFORM IN THE TELEGRAPH BUSINESS NEEDED.

It used to be supposed that communications by telegraph would be rapid and promptly delivered. That seems to be the natural idea of a telegraph or telegraphing business. Communications certainly pass with lightning speed from station to station; they cannot be retarded by indifferent companies or lazy officials in their transmission over the wires. But beyond that there is nothing done in a telegraphic or express business-like manner. As far as our own experience goes—and we have no doubt the press and business men generally have the same experience—we might almost as well depend upon the mail for intelligence. Latterly we have waited hours for replies to despatches that ought not to have occupied more than half an hour in coming. We have to complain especially of the telegraph between this city and Washington. There is something wrong in the management. The despatches are either not sent promptly, or are not delivered immediately. Has the telegraph business become a monopoly, and do the companies believe they can treat the press and the public as they please? If so, they had better not try the patience of their customers too far. Rivalry is healthful, and it may not be long before rival telegraph companies may be started. Let the telegraph men take this hint and improve their ways.

### THAT STRIPED PIG.

The striped pig has become notorious in the history of attempts to suppress the sale of liquor. He is an animal that is put on exhibition in bar rooms and similar places at times when liquor cannot be sold, and the thirsty public is invited to inspect this curious animal for six or ten cents. Each spectator is then presented with a tiddy gratis. Thus the striped pig has become typical of all the dodges by which men evade the laws against the sale of liquor. He seems likely to be introduced into the last crusade against rum. Superintendent Kennedy decides that the police can only interfere with dealers when, dispensing alcohol over the bar. There is a way in which rum can be sold by all licensed dealers on Sunday as well as other days. The dealer has only to christen his bar room a restaurant, put up a dozen or two of tables, with bread, cheese, chowder or any other constituent part of free lunches thereon. The customer sits at the table, and to the customer thus "making a meal" the dealer can sell what liquor he chooses. Here are the words of the Superintendent's order:—"Under no circumstances, however, will the sale of liquor be permitted at the bar, but spirituous liquors, ale or beer may be furnished to any person at the meal of which he is partaking." Ostensibly this applies only to a restaurant, but it is obvious that all the saloons will at once become restaurants. Under this interpretation there is every probability that the law will become ridiculous and a dead letter. It is useless to attempt the enforcement of the law if such loopholes as this interpretation affords are to be left open.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1866.

### THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Indications are that South Carolina will prove almost as fruitful of disclosures concerning the fraudulent operations of the Freedmen's Bureau as either of the States reported upon. Private information received from that quarter states that Brigadier General Ely is running five plantations; two of them, he states, are on government accounts, for which a rental of five thousand dollars is paid, without direct authority from the government. The other three farms, General Ely claims, are being worked by freedmen for their own benefit; but it has been ascertained that government rations are furnished them. General Steadman was to leave Charleston on the 13th inst. to open an investigation among the sea islands. Some startling facts are expected.

### CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE SENATE ON THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT.

An informal caucus, consisting of several members of the Reconstruction Committee and republicans generally of either House, met yesterday afternoon to take into consideration the probable action of the Senate on the lately reported reconstruction constitutional amendment. It was generally thought that the amendment would be stricken out and the country returned, in which would be the case, the House of Representatives would consent to the rejection of this obnoxious clause. HENRY A. WISE MAKES A SPEECH—HE WARNS HOLDERS OF GREENBACKS TO SELL OUT.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, lectured last evening in the Baptist church in Alexandria, for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum and Free School of that city. The church was well filled with the leading residents of the city, and the unrepentant ex-Confederate General and Governor was listened with interest and attention. After fully explaining the object of the meeting and the sad condition and wants of the orphans he went on to state the condition of the country and to edify his hearers with some of his own political views. He said the war having ended by what was called a surrender, the air of subjugation was now dark with ruin and putrid with the decomposing corpse of the country. The rivers of plenty were dried up and grain and stalks among the people, while crime was rampant. The country was not a home, but a grave, and without the love of a home as a foundation there could be no *amor patrie*. It was a grave, but to see it he did not look downward, for it was not the grave of the dead but of the living. The finances were deranged, Confederate currency had become worthless. Here, assuming an attitude as impressive as possible, but somewhat theatrical, the speaker, significantly shaking his index finger at the audience, exclaimed in a low tone and with peculiar emphasis, "Listen! listen to me, ye traitors!" whereupon he proceeded to identify the said traitors with his view, ironically expressed, on the subject of the national currency, intimating that the last holder of the greenbacks which are now passing so readily from hand to hand must come to grief. A little further on he remarked that there was no power on earth which could make him move one step from old Virginia. He had made no confessions and taken no test oath, and there was no power which could make him take one. He was no traitor—that he would swear before high Heaven. If he were one he would not be so bold to boast. He had taken no oath of allegiance, for he was not a foreigner to be naturalized. For two centuries his forefathers had lived in the old Commonwealth of Virginia, and their bones rested in her soil. This war, he said, only proved the truth of the three lines of political wisdom written by William Penn, according to whom the form of a government was but an inferior consideration; the worst form, in good hands, being almost as good as the best, and the best form in bad hands being almost as bad as the worst. The application he intended is sufficiently obvious. He claimed to have always had the highest regard for the constitution of the United States, and said that when the government of the United States called upon him to suppress rebellion, and on the other hand his State called upon him to repel invasion, it was simply a conflict of sovereignties, and he was not responsible for his acts individually in obeying the voice of his State.

### AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE LECTURE SENATOR SULLIVAN, OF DELAWARE, MADE A SPEECH IN OPPOSITION TO THOSE WHO HE CHARACTERIZED AS RADICALS.

It is expected that the President will to-morrow return to the Senate the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union, with his objections thereto. It is almost certain that the requisite two-thirds vote to pass it over his veto cannot be obtained. It is known that Senators Sumner, Fessenden and Grimes will vote to sustain the President. The first two opposed the scheme from the start upon constitutional grounds, while the latter will oppose it because it is said it will interfere with his pet project for a Union Pacific line.

### GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES BY THE COLORADO SENATORS.

Some exhibitions of ground and lofty tumbling are likely to be soon given by the Senators elect from Colorado. They were greatly surprised at their first rejection by the Senate, and have been bargaining with the radical members of that body for their admission ever since, as their trouble was not present likely to be overcome. They are now reported to be endeavoring to play fast and loose with the President in the hope of inducing him to sign the bill. They, however, deny the imputation, and say that their call upon the President was simply to prevent such facts and documents as show the population, substantial wealth and permanent prosperity of Colorado, and had no reference whatever to politics.

### THE NEW COLLECTOR TO BE INSTALLED AT ONCE.

Mr. Henry A. Smythe, the new Collector for the port of New York, filed his bonds with the government yesterday and returned to New York this evening. He will enter at once upon the discharge of his duties.

### Obsequies of the Late John J. Davies, Grand Master I. O. O. F.

All that was mortal of the late John J. Davies, Grand Master I. O. O. F. of the Southern District of New York, was yesterday consigned to the dust. The deceased was sixty-six years of age at the time of his death, which took place on the 8th inst., from congestion, of the lungs, after an illness of only a few days. He was a native of New York, and was a member of the I. O. O. F. of the city, and was widely known and universally respected.

For the last twenty-six years he has been connected with the Old Fellows' organization, having been for many years Grand Secretary, and since August last had filled with honor to himself and benefit to the brotherhood the responsible position of Grand Master of Southern New York. Resolutions of respect and condolence have been unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge, and also by the members of the Finance Department of the Compulsory of the city, who are to be suitably engaged and proceed to the funeral of the deceased.

His funeral took place yesterday and was attended by upwards of four thousand members of the organization to which he had so long belonged. The following Lodges were all represented in the funeral cortege:—